

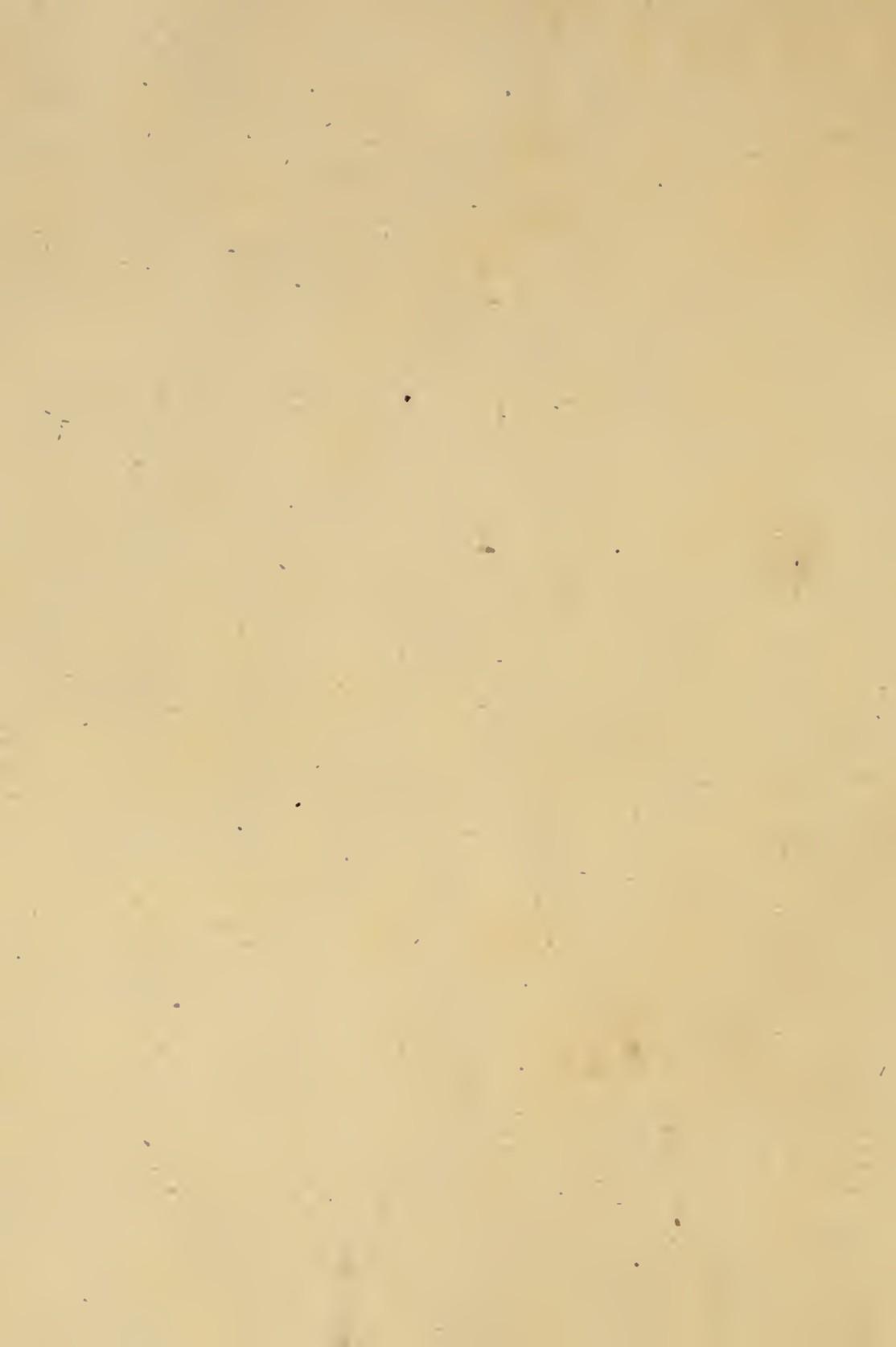
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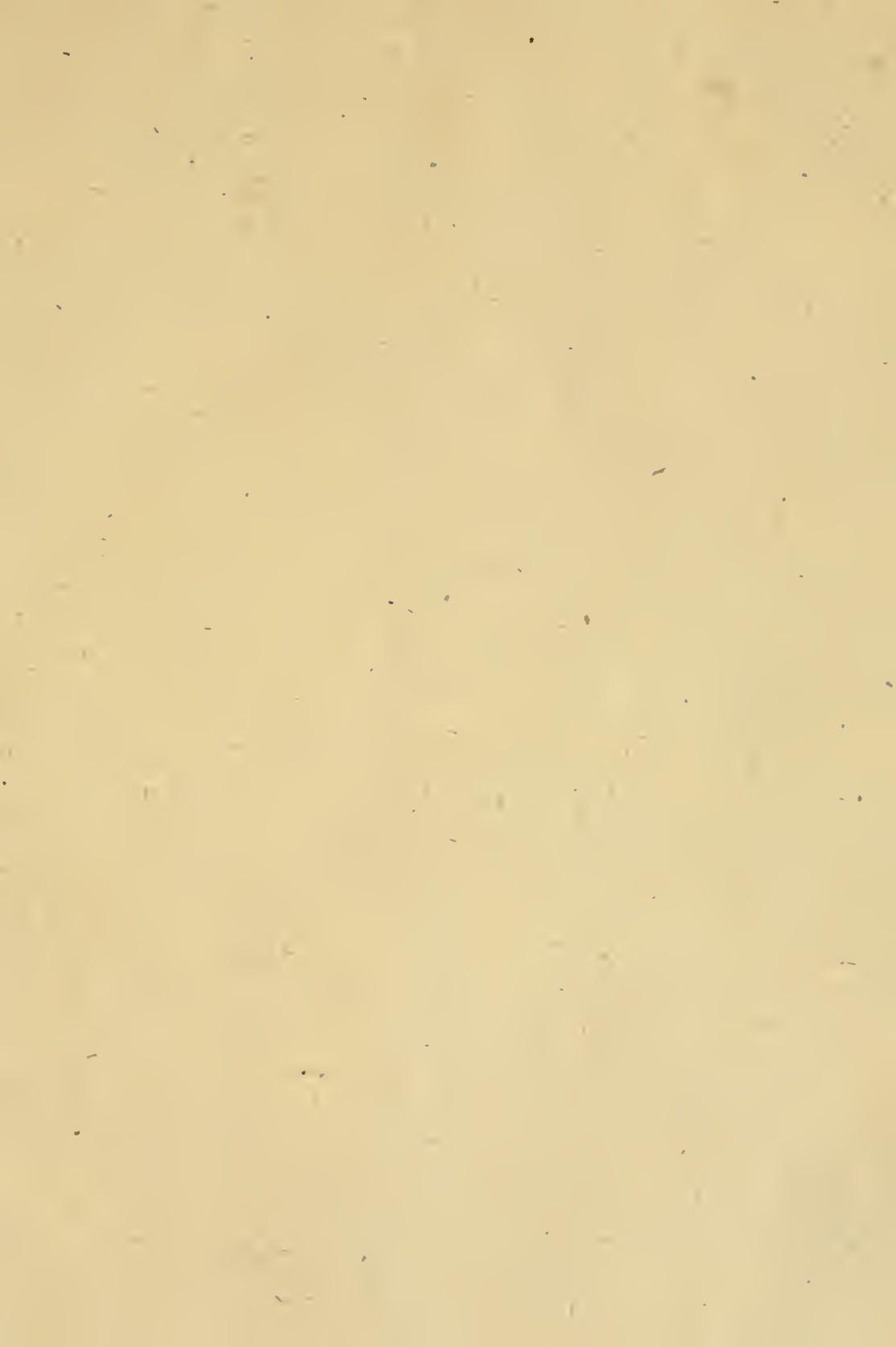


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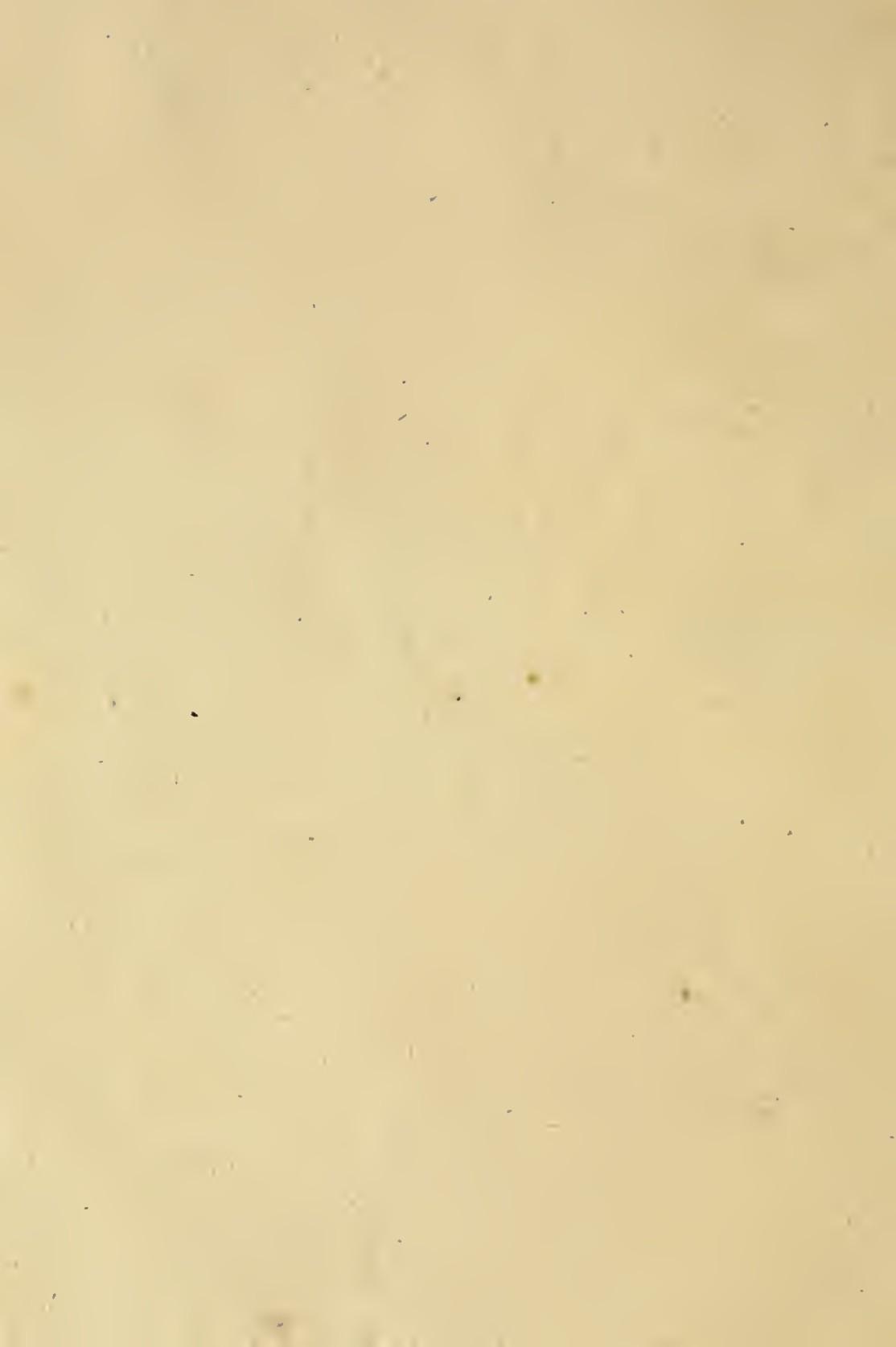


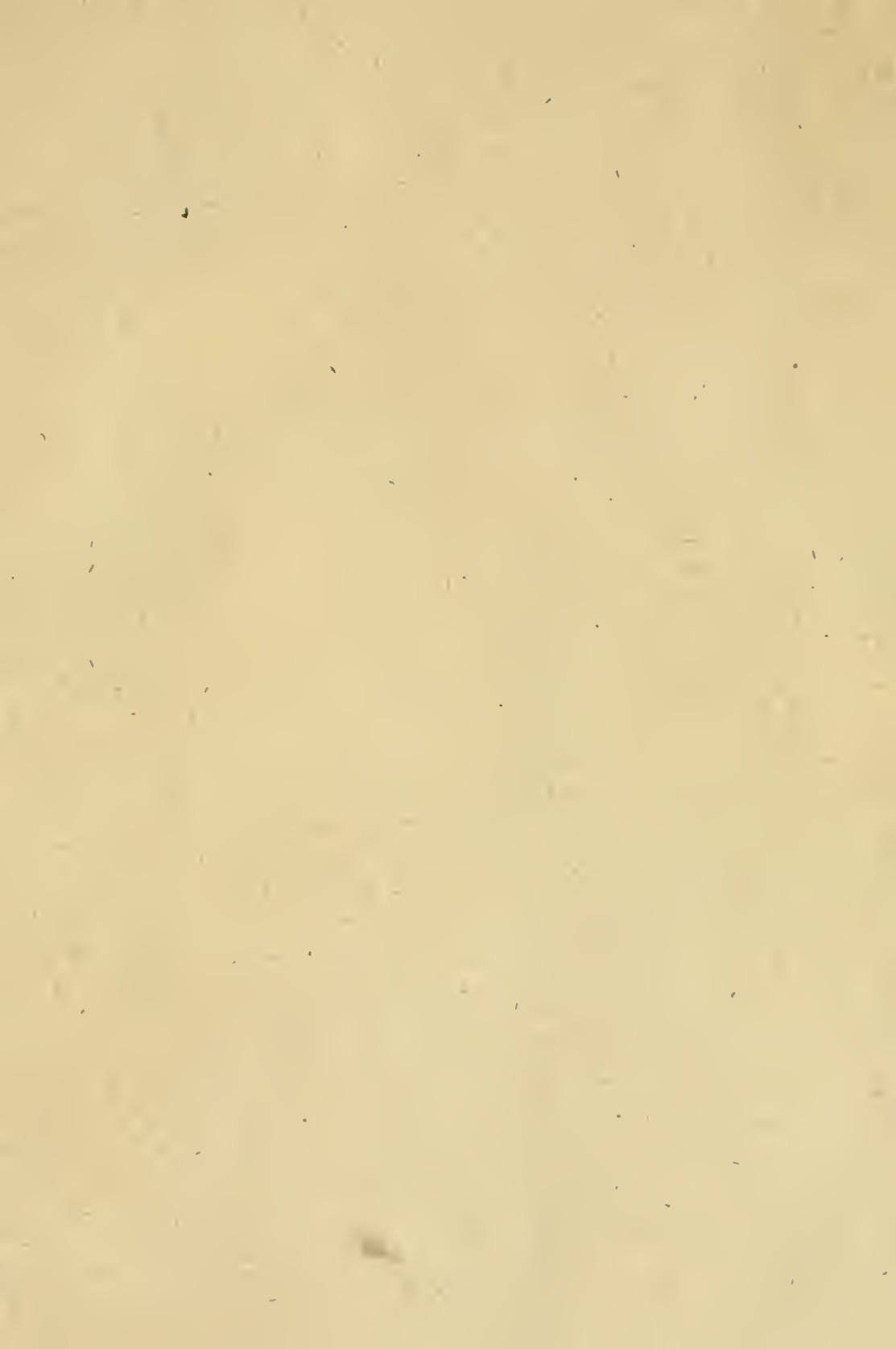


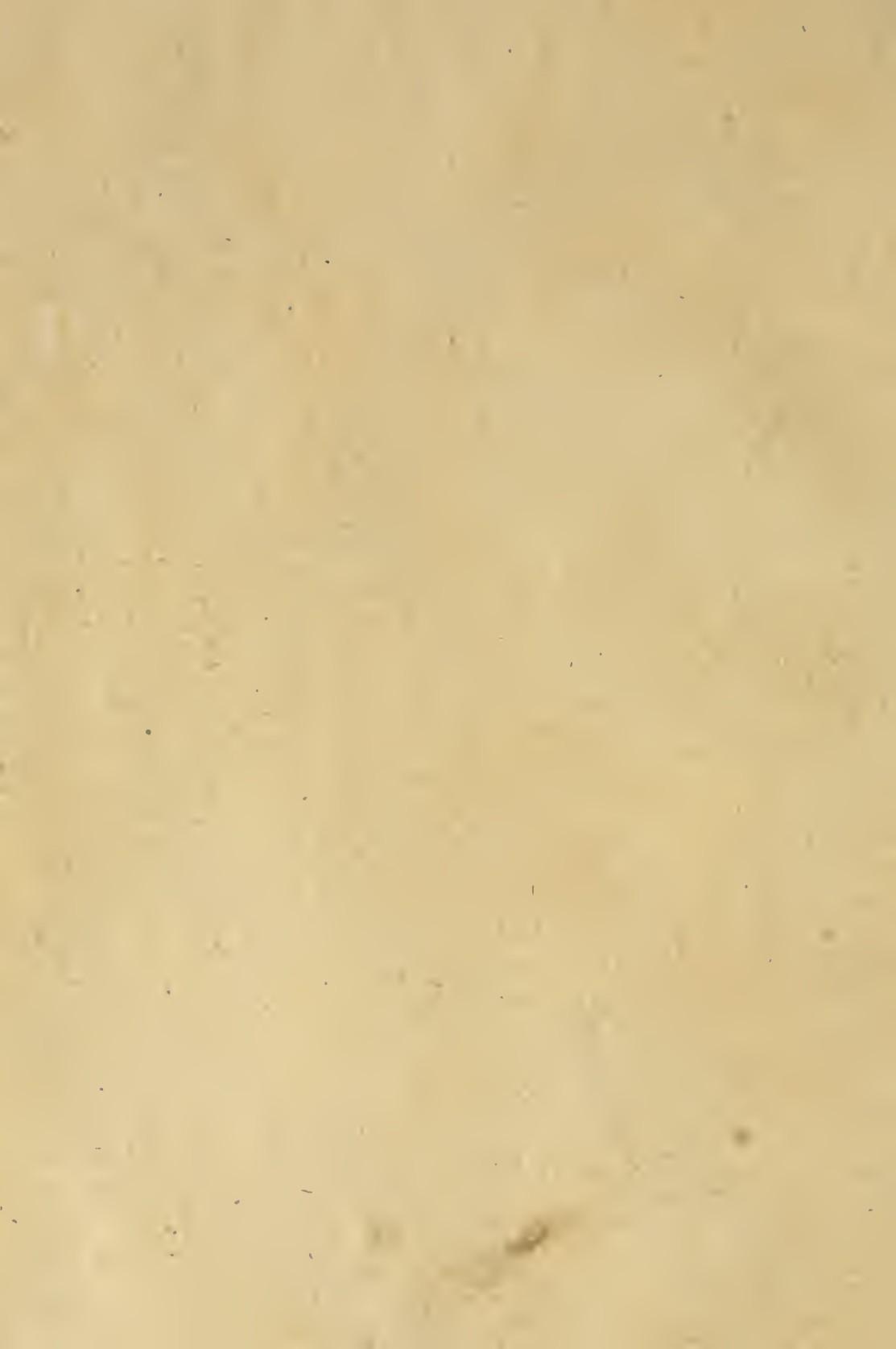


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The Sea of China and the Indies.

Sir Francis Drake

was on this sea and landed

An^o 1577 in 37 deg. where hee tooke

Possession in the name of Q:

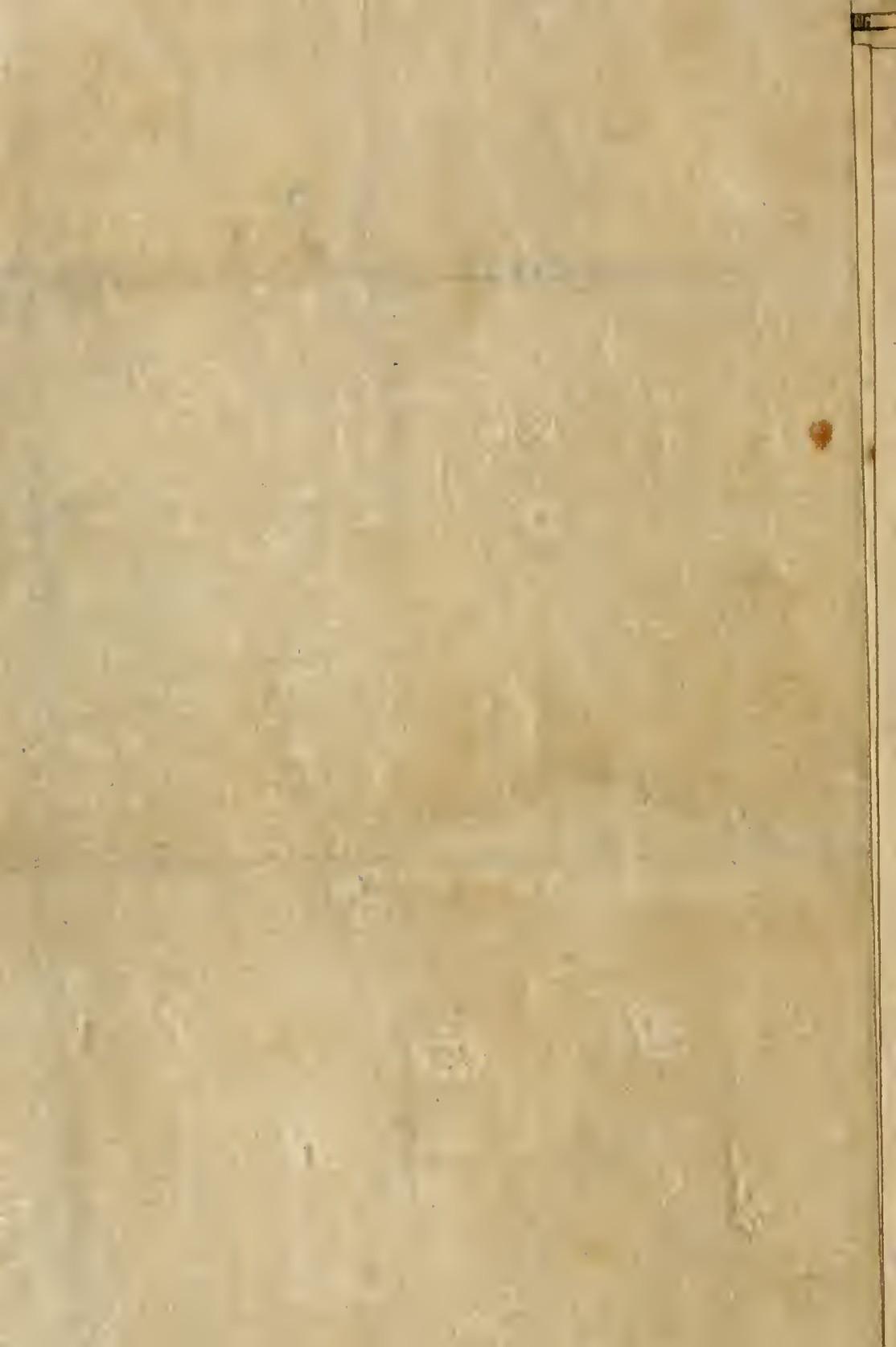
Eliza. Calling it new Albion.

Whose happy shoers, (in ten dayes march with 20 foote and 20 hors men from the head of Ieames River, over those hills and through the rich adiacent Valleyes beautified with as profitabile river; which necessarily must run into y peacefull Indian sea,) may be discovered to the exceeding benefit of Great Brittan, and joy of all true English.

Ould V I R G I N I A, & nEW.

Meridies





Indian Wheat



An
Indian
Iay

THE
DISCOVERY
O F
Nevv Brittaine.

Began August 27. Anno Dom. 1650.

By { Edward Bland, Merchant.
Abraham Woode, Captaine.
Sackford Brewster, Gentlemen.
Elias Pennant,

From Fort Henry, at the head of Appamattuck River in Virginia, to the Falls of Blandina, first River in New Brittaine, which runneth West, being no. Mile South-west, between 35. & 37. degrees, (a pleasant Country,) of temperate Ayre, and fertile Soyle.

L O N D O N ,

Printed by Thomas Harper for John Stephenson, at the Sun below Ludgate. M.D.C.L.I.

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E.E.R.
5/5/32



TO THE
HONORABLE,
SIR
JOHN DANVERS,
KNIGHT:

Great Favourer of the Westerne Plantations, and a Member of the Parliament of England.

Noble Sir :

DHE great Incouragement that I have found from your Worthy selfe to propogate the Publique Affaires, as well Forraigne as Domestique, hath imbolned mee to presume humbly to present this small Piece of the Discovery of the Westerne Part of *Virginia*, wherein you shall

shall finde by the Industry of the Surveyors of that Part, the great Benefit that may accrue to the English Plantation ; in regard of the many and severall Commodities that may thence arise, by reason of the fertility of the Soyle, Nature having provided so plentifully for all things, that with no extraordinary great Charge it may be effected, to the great Profit, and more Glory of this English Nation : And whereas your selfe hath beene, and still are a Chiefe Agent in that, and other Plantations, so (under God) you may be a meanes for converting divers of those poor Indians to the Christian Faith. For the World doth take notice you observe the Orators saying ; *That you were not borne for your selfe, but for your Country :* Which that you may ever doe, shall be the Prayer,

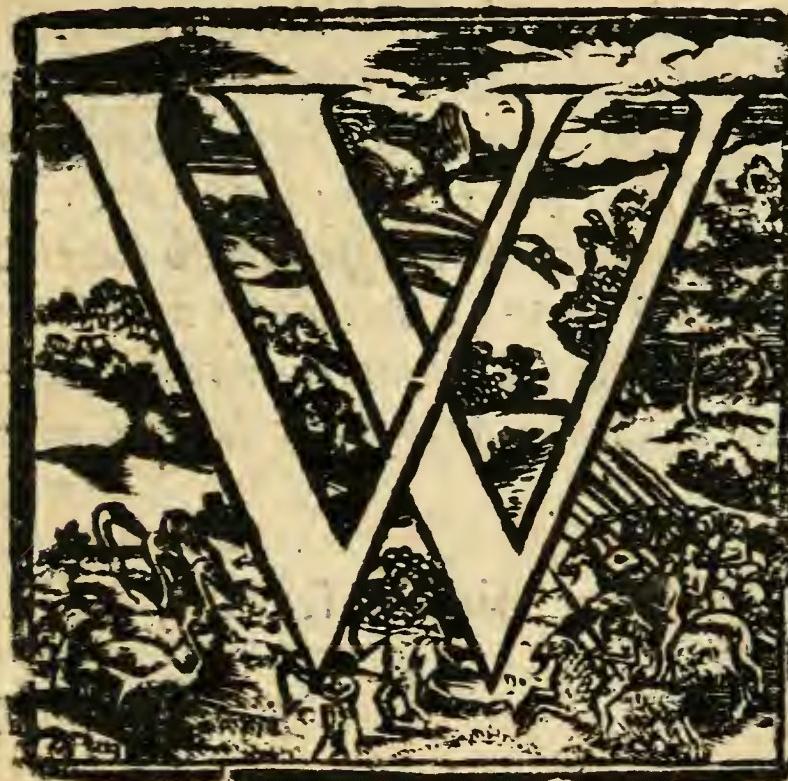
SIR,

Of your most humble servant,

J. S.



To the Reader.



Ho ever thou art
that desirest the Ad-
vancement of Gods
glory by conversion
to of the Indias, the
Augmentation of
the English Com-
mon-wealth, in ex-
tending its libe-
ties; I would advise
thee to consider the
present benefit and
future profits that
will arise in the wel-

setling Virginia's Confines, especially that happy Country of
New Britaine, in the Latitude of 35. and 37. degrees,
of more temperate Clymate then that the English now inha-
bite, abounding with great Rivers of long extent, and en-
compassing a great part, or most of Virginia's Continent; a
place so easie to be settled in, in regard that Horse and Cat-
tle in four or five dayes may be conveyed for the benefit of
Undertakers, and all inconveniences avoyded which com-

commonly attend New Plantations, being supplied with necessaries from the Neighbourhood of Virginia.

That the Assembly of Virginia (as may be seene by their Order since my returne hereto procured) have conceived a hundred to be a sufficient force and competence for the establishment of that Country in which Tobacco will grow larger and more in quantity. Sugar Canes are supposed naturally to be there, or at least if implanted will undoubtedly flourish : For we brought with us thence extraordinary Canes of twenty five foot long and six inches round ; there is also great store of fish, and the Inhabitants relate that there is plenty of Salt made to the Sunne without art ; Tobacco Pipes have beeene seene among these Indians tipt with Silver, and they weare Copper Plates about their necks : They have two Crops of Indian Corne yearly, whereas Virginia hath but one. what I write, is what I have proved ; I cordially wish some more then private Spirits would take it into their consideration, so may it prove most advantagious to particular and publick ends ; for which so prayeth,

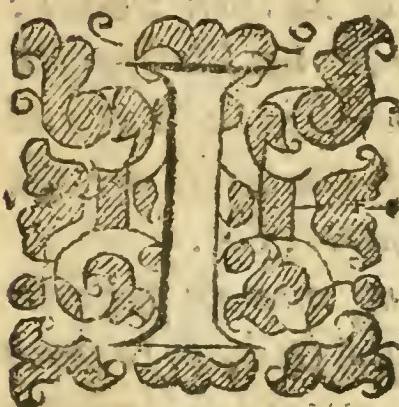
Your faifthfull servant,

Edward Bland.

October



October 20. 1650. By the Assembly.



It is Ordered by the Grand Assembly, that according to the Petition of Mr. Edward Bland, Merchant, that he the sayd Bland, or any other be permitted to discover and seate to the Southward in any convenient place where they discover; and that according to his Petition for furthering his Designes bee bee permitted to have correspondence with the Indians, and also receive the benevolence of the well-affected, and use all lawfull meanes for effecting thereof, provided that they secure themselves in effecting the sayd Designe with a hundred able men sufficiently furnished with Armes and Munition.

John Corkes, Cler. Dom. Com.

The

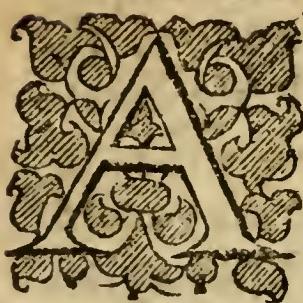
Paradise was created a part of this Earth, and seated in the lower part of Eden or Mesopotamia, containing also a part of Shinar and Armenia; it stands 35 degrees from the Equinoctiall, and 55 from the North-pole, in a temperate Climate, full of excellent fruits, chiefly of Palme-trees without labour; for wherein soever the Earth, Nature, and the Sun can most vaunt that they have excelled, yet shall the Palme-tree be the greatest wonder of all their workes: This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggetteth at Natures hand. The like are also found both in the East and West-Indies as well as in Paradise, which Countries are also blessed with a perpetuall Spring and Summer, &c.

By how much Adam exceeded all living men in perfection, by being the immediate workmanship of God, by so much did that chosen, and particular Garden exceed all the parts of the Universall world in which God had planted the Trees of Life, and Knowledge, Plants onely proper, and belonging to the Paradise, and Garden, of so great a Lord.

Rawleighs Marrow of History, Page 42. & 43.

The

The Discovery of New Britaine.



August 27. 1650. The Right Honorable Sir W. Berkly, Kt. being Gouvernour and Captaine Generall of Virginia, Edw. Bland Merch. Abraham Wood Capt. Elias Poinant and Sackford Brewster Gent. fourre Men, and one Indian named Pyancha, an Appamatuck for our Guide, with two servants, fourre Horses and Provision, advanced from Fort Henry, lyng on Appamattuck River at the fals, being a branch of James River, intending a South westerne Discovery.

This day wee passed over a branch belonging to Blackwater lake, running South east into Chawan River; at that place wee were forced to unlade our Carriages by reason of the great raines lately fallen, which otherwise is very passable for foot, being firm gravelly ground in the bottome, and lieth from Fort Henry 20. miles, and some 12. miles from this place we travelled unto a deepe River called the Nottaway Creeke some 100. paces over sandy bottomes (& with a little labour may be made passeable) unto a Nottaway Town liyng sonie two miles from the River. Hither we camc within night, and by reason of our suddaine approach and hallowing of. Robert Farmer servant to Mr. Bland, the Inhabitants ran all away into the Woods, with their Women and Children; therefore by us it was named Farmers Chase. After our arrivall there within a small space of time one Indian man appeared, and finding of us peaceable, and the white flag bore before us by our Guide whom they knew, he made a

hallow and the rest came in from their sculking holes like so many timerous Hares , and shewed us what curtesie they could. About two houres after came to us Oyeocker elder brother to Chounterounte one of the Nottaway Kings, who told us that his brother Chounterounte , and other of the Nottaway Kings would come to us next day by Noone , and that the day before Chounterounte and all his men had been a hunting, and it hapned that Chounterounte had shot one of his brothers in the leg , and that thereupon he was gone downewards. We stayed untill next day at Noone but he came not , and then we journyed unto the Towne belonging unto Oyeocker , who kindly invited us thither , and told us he thought that Chounterounte would meet us there , and also of his owne accord proffered us to be our guide whithersoever we went. The Land generally to this Towne is Champion, ver-ry rich, and the Towne scituate in a rich levell, well timbered, watered, and very convenient for Hogs and Cattle.

August 28. We journied with our new entertain-ed Guide Oyeocker , lying betweene South, and South and by West, from the first Towne upon a very rich levell of Land: sixteen miles from this place we came unto the River Penna Mount, being another branch of Chawan River,eight miles on the South side it hath ver-ry rich Land and Corn-fields on both sides the River, and is about some 200. paces wide, and runs out with elbowes: at the place of our passage over this River to this second Towne is shallow upon a Sandy Point, and with a very little labour may be made passeable both for foot and horse, or any Carriage by Land,

or

or pentater with small Boats, and some two miles higher there is a sound passage no deeper then a mans anckle : Within night came Chounteounte unto our Quarters frowning, and with a countenance noting much discontent, downe he sets, and lookes about him, salutes the English with a scornefull posture, and then our Appamattack Guide, and tels him, I am sorry for thee friend, thou wilt be knockt on the head ; after this some pause was made before any discourse, expecting the English would begin, but finding us slow, he thus spake : There was a *Wainoake Indian* told him that there was an Englishman a *Cockarow* hard by Captaine *Floods*, gave this Indian Bells, and other petty truck to lay downe to the *Tuskarood King*, and would have hired him to have gone with him, but the *Wainoakes* being doubtfull what to doe, went to Captaine *Flood* for advice, who advised them not to go, for that the Governour would give no licence to go thither ; heereupon Chounteounte was by us questioned, when and who it was that had told him so, & if he did know that *Wainoake Indian*, to which he answered doubtfully, and demanded of us whither we did intend to go ; we told him the *Tuskarood King* had invited us to trade, and our Governour had ordered us to go, and speake with an Englishman amongst them, and to enquire for an English woman cast away long since, and was amongst those Nations. Chounteounte perswaded us to go no further, alleadging there was no English there, that the way was long, for passage very bad by reason of much raine that had lately fallen, and many rotten Marrishes and Swampps there was to passe over, in fine we

found him, and all his men very unwilling we should go any further; but we told them, that let the waies and passages be never so bad, we were resolved to go through; and that we were not afraid of him nor his Nation, nor any other, for we intended no injury, and that we must go, for we were commanded by our King; these words caused Chouerounte to assimilate a feare in his countenance, and after delivery of himself, at our going away next day, when we had mounted our Horses, Chouerounte came privately unto us, and in a most serious manner intimating unto us, that he loved us, and our Nation, and that he lively apprehended our danger, and that our safety concerned him, for if any accident hapned otherwise then good to us, he should be suspected to have a hand in it, and withall wished us to go no further, for that he certainly knew that the Nations we were to go through would make us away by treachery; we answered him, that we were not afraid to be killed, for that any one of us were able to deale with forty through the protection of our great God, for we were commanded by our King.

August 29. We travelled from this second Town to *Maharineck*, eight miles upon barren Champion Lands, and six miles further is a branch that runnes South west, with rich Lands upon it; and from thence some sixe miles further, is a Brooke some hundred paces over, and runnes South and a little to the West, on both sides of the Creek: for fowre miles or thereabouts, is very rich Lands, well Timbered and Watered, and large dry Meadowes, South and by West: From this Creeke is another, some eight miles off, that

that opens it selfe into divers small Guts , made by the inundation of Freshes of Waters ; and the passage lies some two hundred paces from the Path, and this Creek is some ten miles from *Maharinecke* Towne, and was by us named *Newcombs Forrest*. It was night when we entred into *Maharineck*, where we found a House ready made for us of Matts ; and Corne stalkes layd in severali places for our Horses, the Inhabitants standing, according to their custome, to greet us : and after some discourse with their *Werronance* , a Youth , to whom wee presented severall gifts, we certified them the cause of our comming was to Trade in way of friendship , and desired the great men that what Wares or Skins the Town did afford, might be brought to our Quarters next morning ; and also a measure for *Roanoak* , which they promised should be done , and so left us to our selves awhile, untill wee had refreshed our selves with such provisions as they had set before us ; in most plentifull maner ; and afterwards the great men and Inhabitants came, and performed divers Ceremonies, and Dancings before us , as they use to doe to their great Emperour *Apachancano*, when they entertain him in most solemne maner and friendship.

August 30. Being wearied with our last dayes travell, we continued at *Maharineck*, and this day spake with a Tuskarood Indian, who told us that the Englishman was a great way off at the further Tuskarood Towne, and wee hired this Turkarood Indian to run before , and tell his *Werronance* wee intended to lay him downe a present at *Hocomowanack* , and desired to have him meete us there , and also wrote to that

effect to the Englishman in English, Latine, Spanish, French and Dutch, the *Tuskarood* promised in three dayes to meeete us at *Hocomawananc*. In the afternoone came two Indians to our Quarters, one of whom the *Maharinecks* told us was the *Werrorance* of *Hocomawananc* River, seemed very joyfull that wee could goe thither, and told us the *Tuskarood* would have come to us to trade, but that the *wainoakes* had spoken much to dishearten them from having any trade with the English, and that they intended divers times to have come in, but were afraid, for the *wainoakes* had told them that the English would kill them, or detaine them, and would not let them goe without a great heape of *Roanoake* middle high, to which we answered that the *wainoakes* durst not affirme any such thing to our faces, and that they had likewise spoken much against the *Tuskarood* to the English, it being a common thing amongst them to villeifie one another, and tell nothing but lies to the English.

This day in the morning the *Maharineck* great men spake to heare some of our guns go off: Whereupon we shot two guns at a small marke, both hitting it, and at so great a distance of a hundred paces, or more, that the Indians admired at it: And a little before night the old King of *Maharineck* came to us, and told us, that the people in the Towne were afraid when the guns went off, and ran all away into the Woods. This night also we had much Dancing.

August 31. Wee went away from *Maharineck* South East two miles to goe over *Maharineck* River, which hath a bottome betweene two high land sides through

through which you must passe to get over, which River is about two hundred paces broad, and hath a high water marke after a fresh of at least twenty foot perpendicular by the trees in the breaches betweene the River, and the high land of the old fields. This River is the Southerly last and maine branch of *Chawan* River, and was by us named *Woodford* River, and runs to the Eastward of the South. On both sides of *Woodford* River is very much exceeding rich Land, but especially on the further side towards *Hocomawanck*. Immediately after the passage over this River, are old Indian fields of exceeding rich Land, that beare two Crops of Indian Corne a yeare, and hath timber trees above five foot over, whose truncks are a hundred foot in cleare timber, which will make twenty Cuts of Board timber a piece, and of these there is abundance.

As also exceeding rich Land, full of great Reeds thrice as big as the largest Arrow Reeds we have about our Plantations; this good Land continues for some six miles together unto a great Swampp, and then begins a pyny barren Champion Land with divers Branches and Pecosans, yet very passeable, running South and by West, unto a deepe River some a hundred paces over, running South, and a little to the East, which River incloses a small Island which wee named *Brewsters* Island, some eightene miles from *Woodford* River due South, and by West, with very exceeding rich Land on both sides of it for some sixe miles together, and this River we also named *Brewsters* River, it being the first branch of *Hocomawanck* Riber: and a little lower downe as the River runs, is such

such another River as Chickahamine River (which is a mile broad.)

After we had passed over this River we travelled some twenty miles further upon a pyny barren Champion Land to *Hocomawanck* River, South, and by West: some twelve miles from Brewsters River we came unto a path running crosse some twenty yards on each side unto two remarkable Trees; at this path our Appamattuck Guide made a stop, and cleared the Westerly end of the path with his foote, being demanded the meaning of it, he shewed an unwillingnesse to relate it, sighing very much: Whereupon we made a stop untill Oyecker our other Guide came up, and then our Appamattuck Guide journied on; but Oyecker at his comming up cleared the other end of the path, and prepared himselfe in a most serious manner to require our attentions, and told us that many yeares since their late great Emperour *Appachancano* came thither to make a War upon the *Tuscarood*, in revenge of three of his men killed, and one wounded, who escaped, and brought him word of the other three murthered by the *Hocomawanck* Indians for lucre of the *Roanoake* they brought with them to trade for Otter skins. There accompanied *Appachancano* severall petty Kings that were under him, amongst which there was one King of a Towne called *Pawhatan*, which had long time harboured a grudge against the King of *Charan*, about a yong woman that the King of *Charan* had detayned of the King of *Pawhatan*: Now it hapned that the King of *Charan* was invited by the King of *Pawhatan* to this place under pretence to present him with a Guift of some

some great vallew , and there they met accordingly ,
 and the King of *Pawhatan* went to salute and embrase
 the King of *Chawan*, and stroaking of him after their
 usuall manner , he whipt a bow string about the
 King of *Chawans* neck , and strangled him ; and how
 that in memoriall of this , the path is continued unto
 this day , and the friends of the *Pawhatans* when they
 passe that way , cleanse the Westerly end of the path ,
 and the friends of the *Chawans* the other . And some
 two miles from this path we came unto an Indian
 Grave upon the East side of the path ; Upon which
 Grave there lay a great heape of sticks covered with
 greene boughs , we demanded the reason of it , Oyeoc-
 ker told us , that there lay a great man of the *Chawans*
 that dyed in the same quarrell , and in honour of his
 memory they continue greene boughs over his Grave
 to this day , and ever when they goe forth to Warre
 they relate his , and others valorous , loyall Acts , to
 their yong men , to annimate them to doe the like
 when occasion requires . Some foure miles from *Ho-*
comawananc is very rich Champian Land : It was
 night when we came to *Hocomawananc* River , and the
 Indian that came with us from *Woodford* River , and
 belonged to *Hocomamananc* , would have had us quar-
 tered upon the side of a great Swampp that had the
 advantage of severall bottomes of the Swampp on
 both sides of us , but we removed to take our advan-
 tage for safety , and retreat , in case any accident
 should happen , which at that time promised nothing
 but danger , for our Guides began to be doubtfull , and
 told us , that the *Hocomawananc* Indians were very
 treacherous , and that they did not like their coun-
 nances ,

nances, and shape well; this place we named Pyanchas Parke: about three houres after we had taken up our Quarters, some of the Inhabitants came, and brought us roasting eares, and Sturgeon, and the Hocomawanack Indian that came with us from Woodford River, came not unto us untill next day, but his warrowance told us before wee came from Woodford, hee could not come untill that day at night. The next day morning after our comming to Hocomawanack the Inhabitants seemed to prepare us a house: But we about eight of the clock set forward to goe view the place where they killed Sturgeon, which was some six miles from the place where we quartered by Pyanchas Parke, where there is a River Running very deep South, exceeding deepe, and foure hundred paces broad. The high water marke of this River between both sides of the River perpendicular, from the top of the Banck to the River, is forty five foot upon a fresh; this River was by us named Blandina River: from Pyanchas Parke to the place where they kill Sturgeon is six miles up the River running Northerly, and all exceeding rich Land: Both upwards and downewards upon the River, at this place where they kill Sturgeon also are the Falls, and at the foot of these Falls also lies two Islands in a great Bay, the uppermost whereof Mr. Blande named Charles Island, and the lowermost Captaine Wood named Berkeley Island: on the further side of these Islands the Bay runs navigable by the two Islands sides: Charles Island is three miles broad, and foure miles long, and Berkeley Island almost as big, both in a manner impregnable, by nature being fortifid with high Clefts of Rocky Stone, and

and hardly passeable , without a way cut through them , and consists all of exceeding rich Land , and cleare fields ; wherein growes Canes of a foot about, and of one yeares growth Canes that a reasonable hand can hardly span ; and the Indians told us they were very sweet, and that at some time of the yeare they did suck them, and eat them, and of those we brought some away with us. The Land over against *Charles Island* we named *Blands Discovery* , and the Land over against *Berkeley Island* we named *Woods* journy , and at the lower end of *Charles Island* lies a Bay due South from the said Island , so spatiouse that we could not see the other side of it: this bay we named *Pennants Bay* . and in the River between *Charles Island*, and the maine Land lies a Rocky Point in the River, which Point comes out of *Charles Island* , and runs into the middle of the River: this Point we named *Brewsters Point*, and at this Point only , and no other is there any place passeable into *Charles Island*, and this *Brewsters Point* runs not quite from *Charles Island* to the maine Land, but when you come off the maine Land to the Rivers side, you must wade about fifty paces to come upon the Point , and if you misse the Point on either side, up or downe the River, you must swim, and the River runs very swift. Some three miles from the River side over against *Charles Island* is a place of severall great heapes of bones, and here the Indian belonging to *Blandina River* that went along with us to the Fals, sat downe, and seemed to be much discontented , insomuch that he shed teares ; we demanded why those bones were piled up so curiously ? *Oyecker* told us, that at this place *Appachan-*

cano one morning with 400. men treacherously slew
 240. of the *Blandina* River Indians in revenge of three
 great men slaine by them , and the place we named
Golgotha ; as we were going to *Blandina* River we
 spake to *Oyeocker* our Guide to lead us the way , and
 he would not ; but asked our *Appamattuck* Guide
 why we did not get us gone, for the Inhabitants were
 jealous of us, and angry with us, and that the Runner
 we sent to the *Tuskaood* would not come at the day
 appointed, nor his King, but ran another way , and
 told the Indians that we came to cut them off; where-
 upon our *Appamattuck* Guide stepped forth , and
 frowning said , come along, we will go see the Falls,
 and so led the way, and also told us that the *Woodford*
 Indians lied, and that Indian that came to us, which
 the *Woodford* Indian said was the King of *Blandina* Ri-
 ver, was not the *Werrowance* of *Blandina* River; where-
 upon we resolved to return (having named the whole
Continent New Britaine) another way into our old
 path that led to *Brewsters* River, and shot off no guns
 because of making a commotion , and adding to the
 Natives feares. At *Blandina* River we had some dis-
 course with our *Appamattuck* Guide concerning that
 River, who told us that that Branch of *Blandina* River
 ran a great way up into the Country ; and that about
 three dayes journy further to the South-West, there
 was a far greater Branch so broad that a man could
 hardly see over it , and bended it selfe to the North-
 ward above the head of *James* River, unto the foot
 of the great Mountaines, on which River there lived
 many people upwards, being the *Occonacheans* and the
Nessoneicks, and that where some of the *Occonacheans*
 lived,

lived, there is an Island within the River three dayes
journy about, which is of a very rich and fertile soile,
and that the upper end of the Island is fordable , not
above knee deepe ; of a stony bottome , running very
swift , and the other side very deepe and navigable :
Also we found many of the people of *Blandina* River
to have beards, and both there, and at *Woodford* River
we saw many very old men, and that the Climate ac-
cording to our opinions was far more temperate then
ours of *Virginia*, and the Inhabitants full of Children;
they also told us that at the bottome of the River was
great heapes of Salt ; and we saw among them Cop-
per, and were informed that they tip their pipes with
silver , of which some have been brought into this
Country , and 'tis very probable that there may be
Gold, and other Mettals amongst the hils.

September 1. About noone from Woods Journey
wee travelled some sixe miles North East , unto the
old Path that leads to *Brewsters* River : within night
we quartered on the other side of it , and kept good
watch : this Path runnes from Woods Journey north
and by East, and due North.

September 2. In the morning about eight of the
clocke, as every one was mounted, came to our quar-
ters *Occonnosquay*, sonne to the Tuskarood King, and
another Indian whom he told was a *Werrowance*, and
his Kinsman , with the Runner which wee had sent
to the Tuskarood King, who was to meet us at *Blan-*
dina River that night; the Kings sonne told us that the
English man would be at his house that night, a great
way off ; and would have had us gone backe with
him, but we would not, and appointed him to meeke

us at *Woodford* River where hee came not , wee having some suspition that hee came from *Woodford* River that night , and that our Runner had not beeene where we had sent him , through some information of our Nottaway guide , which afterwards proved true, by the Relation of the *werrowance* of *Blandina* River , whom about fowre howres after wee had parted with the Kings son , wee met on the way comming from *Woodford* River with a company of men, thinking he should have found us at *Blandina* River that night, according to his order and promise ; with whom falling into discourse, he told us that the King of the *Tukareod's* son , and our Runner were the night before at *Woodford* River ; but the Kings son told us he came from *Blandina* River , and beyond , and hearing we were gone before he came , he had travelled all night from *Blandina* River to overtake us. This day about Noone we came to *Woodford* River Towne , and tarried there that night , we found the old *werrowance* , and all his great men gone , yet had courteous quarter ; but not without great grounds of suspition , and signes that they were angry at us : at our coming back to *Woodford* River we had information that some Spies of *Wainoake* had been there a little before we came , and that the King of *Wainoake* and *Chouterounte* had sent Runners to all the Nations thereabouts , informing them that the English were come to cut them off, which we supposed to be some greater Polititians then Indian Consultations , who had some private ends to themselves , and minded nothing lesse then a publick good; for we found that the Runner whom we employed to carry our message to the

the Tuskarood King, ran to the waynoakes, and he whom the Woodford Indians told us was the werrowance of Blandina River, was a woodford Indian, and no werrowance, but done of purpose to get something out of us, and we had information that at that time there were other English amongst the Indians.

September 3. By break of day we journied from Woodford River to a path some eight miles above Pennants Mount running North, and by East and North, North, East, which was done by the advice of our Appamattuck Guide, who told us that he was informed that some plots might be acted against us, if we returned the way that we came, for we told Chounte-rounte we would returne the same way againe: And this information our Guide told us he had from a woman that was his Sweet-heart belonging to woodford River. This day we passed over very much rich, red, fat, marle Land, betweene woodford River Towne, and the head of Pennants Mount, with divers Indian fields; the head of which River abounds much with great Rocks of Stone, and is two hundred paces over, and hath a small Island in it named Sackfords Island. Betweene Pennants Mount River head, and the head of Farmers Chase River is very much exceeding rich, red, fat, marle Land, and Nottaway and Schockoores old fields, for a matter of sixe miles together all the trees are blowne up or dead: Heere it began to raine, and some six miles further we tooke up our quarters, and it proved a very wet night. At the first other Nottaway old fields, we found the Inhabitants much perplexed about a gun that went off to the Westward of them, the night before wee came thither, which

our Appamattuck Guide conceived were the Wainoake Spies, set out there to prevent our journeyings; and we found severall Agers about the place where the Indians told us the gun went off.

Septemb. 4. About 8 of the Clock we travelled North, North-East some six miles, unto the head of Farmers Chase River, where we were forced to swimm our horses over, by reason of the great rain that fell that night, which otherwise with a little labour may be made very passable. At this place is very great Rocky stones, fit to make Mill-stones, with very rich tracts of Land, and in some places between the head of Farmers Chase River and Black water Lake, is ground that gives very probable prooef of an Iron, or some other rich Mine. Some sixteen miles from Farmers Chase, North, and by East, and North, North-East lies Black-water Lake, which hath very much rich land about it, and with little labour will be made very passable. From Black water Lake we did travell to the old fields of Manks Nessoneicks, and from thence some 12 miles N. N. East we came unto Fort Henry about the close of the Evening, all well and in good health, notwithstanding from the time we had spoken with Chonterosnic at Pennants Mount, we every night kept a strickt watch, having our Swords girt, and our Guns and Pistols by us, for the Indians every night where we lay, kept a strict guard upon us.

The Discoverers, viz:

Mr. Edward Blande, Merchant.

Abraham Wood, Captaine.

Mr. Elias Pennant.

Mr. Sackford Brewster.

Robert Farmer, Servant to Mr. Blande.

Henry Newcombe, Servant to Captaine Wood.

Guides. { Oyeocker, a Nottaway Warrowance.

{ Pyancha, an Appamattuck War Captaine.

